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anyone else, but it was also hunted over, used, and enjoyed by defendant and others. Held insufficient to show such use and occupation of the premises by any one as was necessary to constitute adverse possession.

[Ed. Note.—For cases in point, see Cent. Dig. vol. 1, Adverse Possession, §§ 90, 115.]

SPITLER et al. v. GUY.

Sept. 17, 1907.

[58 S. E. 769.]

Mandamus—Subjects of Relief—Other Adequate Remedy.—Code Va. 1904, § 86, provides that any five qualified voters of an election district, 15 days previous to the regular days of registration, may post a notice of the names of persons alleged to be improperly registered; that on the day of registration the registrar shall hear testimony as to the right of persons named in the notice on the registration books, and that, if he be satisfied that any person is not a qualified voter, he may strike his name from the books; and that from such decision any person may appeal, as provided in section 83a. Section 83a provides that any person denied registration shall have the right to appeal to the circuit court, and that a judgment in favor of him shall entitle him to registration, and that from a judgment against him a writ of error shall lie to the Supreme Court of Appeals. Held to provide an adequate remedy to strike the names of persons illegally registered from registration books; and hence mandamus would not lie for that purpose.

[Ed. Note.—For cases in point, see Cent. Dig. vol. 33, Mandamus, §§ 8, 21.]